

SENATE RECORD VOTE ANALYSIS

104th Congress
1st Session

Vote No. 108

March 16, 1995, 4:43 p.m.
Page S-4070 Temp. Record

DOD SUPPLEMENTAL/Final Passage

SUBJECT: Department of Defense Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1995 . . . H.R. 889.
Final passage, as amended.

ACTION: BILL PASSED, 97-3

SYNOPSIS: As passed, H.R. 889, the Department of Defense Emergency Supplemental Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1995, will appropriate \$1.94 billion to cover the costs of unbudgeted Department of Defense (DoD) contingencies, and will rescind \$1.96 billion in defense appropriations (mostly from the DoD) to offset the cost. This sum does not include a conditional rescission of \$18.1 million from military construction at bases slated for closure. Additionally the bill will rescind \$1.52 billion from nondefense accounts and will recommend that the savings be used for deficit reduction. (President Clinton requested \$2.54 billion in "emergency" funding, which would allow the spending to be added to the debt instead of being fully offset. The President requested only \$332 million in offsets.)

Supplemental appropriations will be as follows:

- \$1.784 billion for operation and maintenance;
- \$137.3 million for military personnel; and
- \$14 million for the Defense Health Program.

The \$603 million reduction from the President's request will be made by making adjustments which include the following:

- the amount requested for operation and maintenance will be reduced by \$357 million in anticipation of reimbursements from third countries and in recognition of such reimbursements already received (for instance, the President's request did not take into consideration the \$230 million the DoD has already received from Kuwait);
- the request for \$52.3 million to repair roads and refurbish dining facilities at Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba will be denied; and
- the amount requested for logistics activities in Haiti will be reduced by \$60 million in anticipation of the United States completing its mission in that country.

(See other side)

YEAS (97)				NAYS (3)		NOT VOTING (0)	
Republican (54 or 100%)		Democrats (43 or 93%)		Republicans (0 or 0%)	Democrats (3 or 7%)	Republicans (0)	Democrats (0)
Abraham	Hutchison	Akaka	Inouye		Boxer		
Ashcroft	Inhofe	Baucus	Johnston		Hollings		
Bennett	Jeffords	Biden	Kennedy		Pryor		
Bond	Kassebaum	Bingaman	Kerrey				
Brown	Kempthorne	Bradley	Kerry				
Burns	Kyl	Breaux	Kohl				
Campbell	Lott	Bryan	Lautenberg				
Chafee	Lugar	Bumpers	Leahy				
Coats	Mack	Byrd	Levin				
Cochran	McCain	Conrad	Lieberman				
Cohen	McConnell	Daschle	Mikulski				
Coverdell	Murkowski	Dodd	Moseley-Braun				
Craig	Nickles	Dorgan	Moynihan				
D'Amato	Packwood	Exon	Murray				
DeWine	Pressler	Feingold	Nunn				
Dole	Roth	Feinstein	Pell				
Domenici	Santorum	Ford	Reid				
Faircloth	Shelby	Glenn	Robb				
Frist	Simpson	Graham	Rockefeller				
Gorton	Smith	Harkin	Sarbanes				
Gramm	Snowe	Heflin	Simon				
Grams	Specter		Wellstone				
Grassley	Stevens						
Gregg	Thomas						
Hatch	Thompson						
Hatfield	Thurmond						
Helms	Warner						

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE:

- 1—Official Business
- 2—Necessarily Absent
- 3—Illness
- 4—Other

SYMBOLS:

- AY—Announced Yea
AN—Announced Nay
PY—Paired Yea
PN—Paired Nay

Defense rescissions to pay fully for the above appropriations include the following:

- \$333 million from funds for the Tri-service standoff attack missile;
- \$300 million from the environmental restoration account (see vote No. 101 for related debate);
- \$200 million from the Technology Reinvestment Program;
- \$100 million from funds for the Defense Production Act; and
- a conditional \$18.1 million rescission will be made from construction projects at bases that are likely to be closed under the base closure process (the rescissions will be made unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that the bases will not be closed and that they will retain the functions for which the projects are to be built).

Nondefense rescissions totalling \$1.52 billion will include the following:

- \$400 million from public housing new construction;
- \$200 million from the Youth Job Training Program;
- \$200 million from the Clean Coal Technology Program (\$50 million from fiscal year 1996 appropriations and \$150 million from fiscal year 1997 appropriations);
- \$100 million from appropriated and unobligated balances for fiscal year 1995 for the Defense Environment Restoration and Waste Management Program of the Department of Energy;
- \$100 million from the Pell Grant Program;
- \$70 million from the International Development Association;
- \$62 million from the African Development Fund;
- \$32 million from the Advanced Technology Program; and
- \$28.5 million from the State Department Buildings account.

Miscellaneous:

- no new additions will be made to the Endangered Species Act in fiscal year 1995 (see vote Nos. 106-107);
- none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended for assistance to, or programs in, North Korea, or to implement the Agreed Framework between the United States and North Korea;
- DoD funds under title 10, section 127 of the United States Code will not be expended to aid a foreign country that is barred from receiving assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act or the Arms Export Control Act (title 10, section 127 provides funds for "any emergency or extraordinary expense which cannot be anticipated or classified");
- no appropriations will be utilized to enter into the agreement between the United States and Russia known as the Agreement on the Exchange of Equipment, Technology, and Materials until the President certifies to Congress that Russia has agreed not to sell nuclear reactor components to Iran;
- it is the sense of the Senate that a member of the Armed Forces sentenced by a court martial to confinement and a punitive discharge or dismissal should not receive pay and allowances;
- it is the sense of the Senate that the indefinite and unconditional extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is essential for furthering the security interest of the United States and all the countries of the world;
- monthly reports to Congress will be made on the United States' support for Mexico during its debt crisis;
- it is the sense of the Senate that the U.S. Trade Representative should continue to insist upon the removal of South Korea's nontariff trade barriers to U.S. beef and pork;
- \$275 million will be appropriated to provide full debt relief for Jordan in fiscal years 1995-1996, though no more than \$50 million will be obligated in fiscal year 1995 (the funds will be drawn from the foreign operations subcommittee allocation in those fiscal years);
- it is the sense of the Senate that the National Test Facility provides important support to strategic and theater missile defense efforts; and
- expenditures for environmental restoration at installations proposed for closure or realignment in the 1995 round of the base closure process will not be affected by the rescissions in this Act.

Those favoring final passage contended:

The Senate version of H.R. 889 will provide \$1.935 billion in supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense (DoD), and will rescind \$1.96 billion of prior year DoD funds to offset these appropriations. Additionally, this bill will rescind an additional \$1.52 billion from nondefense discretionary spending, with the recommendation that the savings be applied to deficit reduction. In contrast, the President asked for \$2.54 billion in emergency spending for the DoD, with only \$332 million in offsets. The House-passed bill provided the President's full request for funding, plus it added an additional \$670 million for combat readiness and approved \$1.46 billion in defense rescissions. The net effect of the Senate version of this bill, therefore, will be to reduce the deficit by \$1.52 billion; the net effect of the House version will be to increase the deficit by \$1.75 billion; and the net effect of the President's proposal will be to increase the deficit by \$2.21 billion. We believe that the Senate bill fully meets the United States' supplemental military needs for this year, and it is obviously the most fiscally responsible of the three versions of H.R. 889.

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The Senate bill contains two titles. Title I will provide \$1.935 billion to replenish defense accounts depleted by unbudgeted operations in and around Haiti, Cuba, Bosnia, Rwanda, Somalia, Iraq, and Korea. The Senate bill cut the President's request by \$603 million, primarily because that request failed to take into consideration reimbursements that have been made or that are anticipated from other countries for the costs of operations in the above listed countries. Additionally, a \$52.3 million request to upgrade dining and other facilities at Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba will not be met because a definitive policy on the future status of the refugee camp on that base should first be set. Title I will also make \$1.937 billion in DoD rescissions to offset totally the cost of these supplemental appropriations. The Environmental Restoration account will be cut by \$300 million because it has large unobligated balances and because too much money out of that account is being spent on endless studies and legal haggles instead of actually cleaning up military bases. This cut will not harm military capabilities, and should serve as a push to get cleanup activities underway. Other cuts include a \$333 million cut from the Tri-service standoff attack missile, which the Pentagon already plans on canceling; a \$200 million cut from the Technology Reinvestment Program; and a \$100 million cut from the Defense Production Act.

Title II of the bill was added by the Senate solely to achieve deficit reduction. This title will cut \$1.52 billion from domestic discretionary accounts. Many of these cuts are in very popular programs, but Senators are going to have to get used to these types of spending reductions because our top priority in the next few years is going to be reducing the deficit. We have to reduce the deficit or our country will go bankrupt. The popular is going to have to yield to the necessary, and this \$1.5 billion cut is only the very first step.

Though it is a small step, it is historic. The Senate has never before passed a supplemental appropriations bill that was not only fully funded, but was in surplus. We are thus very pleased to vote in its favor.

No arguments were expressed in opposition to final passage.